

No. P. W. 5053-7—Irn. 1-48-82, dated 6—12th January 1949.

Whereas it appears to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the undermentioned lands situated in Hunasanahalli Village, Tarikere Taluk, Chikmagalur District, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, formation of a road from Lakkavalli to Shimoga and an approach road to Dam site from T. M. Road; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, and the Government hereby authorise the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Act. Under Sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that, in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Chikmagalur District, Tarikere Taluk, Lakkavalli Hobli, Hunasanahalli Village.

Survey No. 15, in the khat and anubhava of L D Narasappa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 18, South by Survey No. 14, East by Survey No. 16 and West by Road, the area required being 2 acres and 4 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-5-0.  
Survey No. 18, in the khat and anubhava of L D Narasappa and bounded on the North by Survey Nos. 9, South by Survey No. 15, East by Survey No. 16 and West by Road, the area required being 2 acres and 13 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-8-0.  
Survey No. 22, in the khat and anubhava of L D Narasappa and bounded on the North by Road, South by Survey No. 23, East by Road and West by Survey No. 21, the area required being 29 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-8-0.  
Survey No. 28, in the khat and anubhava of Narasinga Rao and bounded on North by Survey No. 29 and 30, South by Survey No. 20, East by Survey No. 29 and West by River, the area required being 8 acres and 26 guntas, assessed at Rs. 7-8-0.  
Wet, Survey No. 29, in the khat and anubhava of Narasinga Rao, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 30 South by Survey No. 28, East by Road and West by Survey No. 28, the area required being 12 acres, assessed at Rs. 41-0-0.

No. P. W. 5053-7—Irn. 1-48-82, dated 6—12th January 1949.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the land measuring 25 acres and 32 guntas be the same a little more or less, are needed for a Public purpose, to wit for formation of Road from Lakkavalli to Shimoga and an approach road to Dam site from T.M. Road; and under Section 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Tarikere Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act, the Government further direct that the possession of the said lands may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Tarikere, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chikmagalur District, Tarikere Taluk, Lakkavalli Hobli, Hunasanahalli Village.

Survey No. 15, in the khat and anubhava of L D Narasappa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 18, South by Survey No. 14, East by Survey No. 16 and West by Road, the area required being 2 acres and 4 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-5-0.  
Survey No. 18, in the khat and anubhava of L D Narasappa, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 9, South by Survey No. 15, East by Survey No. 16 and West by Road, the area required being 2 acres and 13 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-8-0.  
Survey No. 22, in the khat and anubhava of L D Narasappa and bounded on the North by Road, South by Survey No. 23, East by Road and West by Survey No. 21 the area required being 29 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-8-0.  
Survey No. 28, in the khat and anubhava of Narasinga Rao, and bounded on the North by Survey Nos. 29 and 30 South by Survey No. 20, East by Survey No. 29 and West by River the area required being 8 acres and 26 guntas, assessed at Rs. 7-8-0.  
Survey No. 29, in the khat and anubhava of Narasinga Rao, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 30, South by Survey No. 28, East by Road and West by Survey No. 28, the area required being 12 acres assessed at Rs. 41-0-0.

9350

H. V. VISVESWARAIYA, P. W. Secy.

#### GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Notification dated 5th March 1949.

**No. S. R. 4576—L. W. 27-48-22.** Under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for general information the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the failure of conciliation proceedings in the dispute between the Tannery Workers Association, Jeevanahalli, Hebbal, and the Mysore State's Hides and Skins Merchants and Tanners' Association, 74, Commercial Street, Bangalore, in regard to a notice of change given by the former to the Secretary of the latter Association on 29th October 1948.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

#### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

No. C. C. 17—48.

Dated 21st February 1949.

To,

The Secretary to the Government of  
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,  
General Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

These are proceedings under Section 12 of the Mysore Labour Act.

On 29th October 1948 the Tannery Workers' Association, Jeevanahalli, Hebbal, gave the following Notice of Change to the Secretary of the Mysore State Hides and Skins Merchants and Tanners Association, 74, Commercial Street, Bangalore under Section 10 (2) of the Labour Act.

"We demand that all workers be paid 2 months Wages as bonus before the end of the 1st week of January 1949 (a week before Pongal)".

In the usual course the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, took up negotiations with the parties concerned. On 10th January 1949 he met the Secretary of the Labour Association but no representative of the Proprietors turned up, though he had notice. He was unable to conduct any negotiations in the absence of one of the

was coming to a close, the case was referred through the Commissioner of Labour to this Office for initiating conciliation proceedings.

The date fixed for the proceedings was 16th February 1949. That day Mr. M. Daniel, the Secretary of the Labour Association was present but there was no representative of the Tanners' Association. Accordingly the case was adjourned to the 21st February 1949 and a fresh notice issued to the Tanners' Association.

To-day Sri M. A. Kantha Raj, Assistant Secretary of the Tanners' Association is present with two of its members. Mr. Daniel is absent and no one else has appeared on behalf of the Labour Association. One version is that Mr. Daniel is a communist and that the Police are after him.

The Assistant Secretary of the Tanners' Association filed before me a copy of his letter dated 6th January 1949, addressed to the Commissioner of Labour intimating that at its General Body Meeting, held on 3rd January 1949, a resolution had been passed by the Association giving one months' bonus to the employees as explained below:—

1. The Tannery Labourers, whose attendance for work from 19th January 1948 to 31st December 1948 is or above 240 days, shall be paid an Attendance Bonus of a month's salary for the year 1948.
2. The Tannery Labourers who are employed in tanneries that have commenced work after 19th January 1948 shall be paid an attendance bonus of an amount proportion to a month's salary for 240 days' attendance in a year, for the period ending 31st December 1948, if their attendance is not less than 20 days a month averagely".

It appears that after the introduction of the Prohibition of Cow's Slaughter Act into the Mysore State many Tanneries have gone out of business. It is stated that out of 41 Tanneries only 28 are now working intermittently while those working regularly are only twelve. Owing to transport difficulties and high costs it has become difficult to import hides and tanning materials from outside. Nearly all the Tanneries are reported to be working at a loss. It is made clear that until there is a radical change in the situation it is impossible for any of the Tanneries to think of giving further relief.



The decision reached by the Tanners' Association agreeing to give one month's bonus has been duly communicated to the Association of employees. It is obvious that the latter is not satisfied with this concession and insists on two months' bonus which the Tanners are unable to concede in the present condition of their business. No object seems to be served by further postponing these proceedings until Mr. Daniel is released. I therefore report failure of the Conciliation Proceedings under Section 12 (4) of the Act.

Yours Faithfully,  
K. SUBBA RAO,  
Chief Conciliator.

Dated 7th March 1949.

**No. S. R. 4600—L.W. 27-48-24.** Under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act XIII of 1942, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for general information the accompanying report of the Chief Conciliator in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the failure of Conciliation Proceedings in the dispute between the Government Porcelain Factory Labour Association, Bangalore, and the General Manager of the Factory in regard to a notice of change given by the Association to the concerned works management on 17th November 1948.

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN, *Genl. Secy.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONCILIATOR IN  
MYSORE, BANGALORE.

No. C. C. 13—48, Dated 21st February 1949.

To

The Secretary to the Government of  
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,  
General Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

This is a report made under Section 12 (4) of the Mysore Labour Act.

On 17th November 1948, the Government Porcelain Factory Labour Association gave the following Notice of Change to the General Manager, Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore:—

"Every employee shall be granted an increment of not less than 25 per cent of his or her basic wages or salary, with retrospect from 1st March 1948."

As no agreement was reached between the parties within 15 days from the date of the notice, the Commissioner of Labour reported the matter to the Chief Conciliator for initiating conciliation proceedings under the Act.

The date given for commencing the Conciliation Proceedings was 2nd February 1949. That day Sri A. T. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Labour Welfare Officer appeared for the Management, while the Association was represented by its President Sri G. Chennappa. Sri Ramaswamy Iyengar suggested adjournment for a fortnight and stated that the question of enhancement of the wages was under the active consideration of the Management. This was agreed to by Sri Chennappa

and accordingly the proceedings were postponed to 21st February 1949.

To day, both the parties are duly represented. Sri Ramaswamy Iyengar announced that by way of interim relief the Management had given an increase in wages at flat rate of six pies per worker per day with effect from 1st March 1949 pending final consideration of the question by the Government. He added that the Government intended to set up a Wage Board for determining the Basic Minimum wages for different classes of Labour in various localities soon after the Minimum Wages Bill now on the Legislative anvil was enacted and that there was no intention of giving any further relief to the employees of the Porcelain Factory till the Wage Board fixed the wages under the proposed Act. It was understood that the enactment of the necessary Legislation and the fixing of Minimum Wages by the Wage Board would take at least one year more.

Sri Chennappa stated that the Association was not satisfied with the interim relief given by the Management which compared unfavourably with the increases in wages given to the workers in the Government Porcelain Factory. He alleged that the Government had not sanctioned even the moderate increases recommended by the Management. The Association was not prepared to wait till the Wage Board fixed the Minimum Basic wages under the new Act. To the argument of the Management that the Factory had ceased to make any profit from the commencement of this year his reply was that it was being managed in a most inefficient manner. Overhead charges had considerably increased owing to the appointment of a second General Manager and a Ceramic expert. The Crockery and Artware Section was working at a loss and most of the Labour employed in that Section was remaining idle as the manufacture therein had been reduced to a very great extent. On the other hand the Electric Porcelain Section which manufactured insulators was working at full blast and every day new hands were being entertained in this Section. In his opinion the failure of the Management to earn a profit was entirely due to their inability to cope with the volume of orders received and to their keeping the Crockery and Artware Section mostly idle at the expense of the other Section. He argued that if the Management sustained loss owing to mismanagement the Association could not be blamed if it asked for a living wage to its members.

Sri Ramaswamy Iyengar while not accepting the contentions put forward on behalf of the Association, stated that the Management were now engaged in rationalising production, removing bottle necks, and reducing production costs. There was severe competition for the products of the Crockery Section. Attempts were being made to increase the productive capacity of the Electric Porcelain Section. He added in conclusion that as things stood there was no hope of the Management agreeing to any further increase in wages beyond the interim relief already given to the employees.

The result was a failure of the conciliation proceedings in this case.

Yours Faithfully,  
K. SUBBA RAO,  
Chief Conciliator.

9682